



Material Safety Data Sheet [OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200]

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SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

QUIKRETE® Product Name
COLOR-PAK, CHARCOAL

Code #
1318

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

| Hazardous Components | CAS No. | PEL (OSHA) mg/M ³ | TLV (ACGIH) mg/M ³ |
|--|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| None | | | |
| Non-Hazardous Components | CAS No. | PEL (OSHA) mg/M ³ | TLV (ACGIH) mg/M ³ |
| Carbon Black | 1333-86-4 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Sodium Salt of Naphthalene-sulfonate formaldehyde condensate. | 9084-06-4 | not est. | not est. |

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Appearance: | fine powder |
| Color: | Black |
| Odor: | slight to none |
| Melt Point/Freeze Point: | >500° F (260° C) |
| Boiling Point: | not applicable |
| Vapor Pressure: | not applicable |
| Specific Gravity: | ~1.7 to 1.9 |
| Bulk Density: | not available |
| Solubility in Water: | insoluble |
| % Volatile Organic compounds: | none |

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Flash Point: | May ignite in air above 315°C. Flash point is above 500°C |
| Flammable Limits: | |
| LEL: | Will not explode |
| UEL: | 122 g/m ³ |

Auto-ignition Temperature: Exposure to excessive heat greater than 500°F (260°C) can cause this product to ignite.

Extinguishing Media: Use water fog or foam to cool below ignition point. Wets poorly with water or water spray. Use extinguishing agents appropriate for the surrounding fire.



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Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

This product may contain residual oxygenated volatiles which, can further react and generate heat. In the event that the product reaches 230°F, bags should be separated by air space and allowed to cool and should be removed from the vicinity of other combustibles. It may not be obvious that carbon black is burning unless it is stirred and sparks are apparent. Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potentially toxic and irritating fumes and smoke inhalation.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable to about 176°F (80°C). Keep away from flames and heat. Exposure to heat greater than 80°C can cause the portion of black iron oxide contained in this product to auto-oxidize which generates additional heat. Under certain conditions, this heat may be sufficient to cause the bag or combustible materials stored nearby to ignite.

Incompatibility: None

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products: None

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

*******EMERGENCY OVERVIEW*******

Solid black powder with little to no odor. Inhalation can cause temporary lung irritation. May ignite in air above 500°F. Will burn in fire. Carbon monoxide and dioxide are emitted. It may not be obvious that product is burning unless it is stirred and sparks are apparent. Packaging can burn in fire, releasing toxic gases or fumes.

Potential Health Effects:

Eyes: Non-irritating to the eyes. Excessive exposure to airborne dust may reduce visibility and /or cause unpleasant deposits.

Skin: Will not irritate skin and is not likely to cause allergic skin reaction. Injury to the skin or mucus membranes can occur by directly mechanical action or by rigorous skin cleaning necessary for removal of dust.

Ingestion: Small amounts (a tablespoonful) swallowed are not likely to cause injury. Not a hazard in normal industrial use.

Inhalation: Not a hazard in oral industrial use. As with all dusty materials, inhalation may cause respiratory irritation, sneezing, coughing and runny nose.

Human Effects and Symptoms of Overexposure:

Acute: Dust concentrations above the permissible exposure limit may cause temporary upper respiratory tract discomfort.

Chronic: Epidemiological studies of workers in the carbon black producing industries of North America and Western Europe show no significant adverse health effect due to occupational exposure to carbon black. Early studies in the former USSR and Eastern Europe report respiratory diseases among workers exposed to carbon black, including: bronchitis, pneumonia, emphysema and rhinitis. Such studies are of questionable validity, due to inadequate study design and methodology, lack of appropriate controls for cigarette smoking, and other confounding factors such as concurrent exposures to carbon monoxide, coal oil and petroleum vapors. Moreover, review of these studies indicates that concentrations of carbon black were greater than current occupational exposure standards. In Monograph 65, issued in April 1996, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) re-evaluated carbon black and concluded that: "Although one cohort study on the carbon black production industry showed slight excesses of cancer, the totality of the epidemiology studies, both in the carbon black production industry and in some user industries, suggested that the is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity in humans of carbon black."

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: None known. Carbon black. Like any nuisance dust, may aggravate certain pre-existing upper respiratory disorders, such as bronchitis or asthma.

Carcinogenicity: IARC: Listed Group 2B/Possible Human Carcinogen. NTP: Not listed OSHA: Not listed

Other: The IARC changed the listing of Carbon Black April 12, 1996 from Category 3 (insufficient evidence to make a determination) to Category 2B (Known animal carcinogen, possible human carcinogen) based on the results of rat

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inhalation studies of carbon black, despite the lack of any parallel evidence in humans or other animal species. See section 11.

First Aid Measures

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

Skin: Wash with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Get medical attention in the unlikely event that irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: Swallowing less than announce will not cause harm. For larger amounts, do not induce vomiting, but give one or two glasses of water to drink and contact medical personnel or poison control center. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: No specific treatment is necessary since this material is not likely to be hazardous by inhalation. If exposed to excessive levels of dust or fumes, move from dusty area to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

Toxicological Information:

Eyes: Not irritating to rabbit eyes.

Skin: Not irritation to rabbit skin Dermal, LD 50 greater than 240 mg/kg, IP injection, mice and rats.

Ingestion: Non irritating. The oral, LD 50 for rats is grater than 5000 mg/L.

Inhalation: Non irritating. LC 50 greater than 156 mg/m3, mice and rats.

Subchronic: Data not established for product.

Chronic/Carcinogenicity: Data not established for product.

Other (Mutagenic, Teratogenic, Reproductive Tests): This product contains less than 0.1% of absorbed PACS have been found to be carcinogens in animal studies. No correlation carcinogenic effect, however, has been observed in humans due to exposure to carbon black. Chronic inflammation. Lung fibrosis and lung tumors have been observed in some rats experimentally exposed, for long periods of time, to very high concentrations of carbon black and several other insoluble fine dust particles. Tumors have not been observed in other animal species (i.e. mouse and hamster) under similar circumstances and study conditions. Researchers conduction the rat inhalation studies believe that these effects most likely result from the massive accumulation of small dust particles in the lung which overwhelm the natural lung clearance mechanism, known as the "lung overload" phenomenon, rather that from a specific chemical effect of the dust particles in the lung.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Accidental Release Measures:**Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:**

Common housekeeping, vacuum or scoop material into a container for reclamation or disposal.

Small Spill: If dust is generated, use appropriate respiratory protection. Vacuum or scoop material into an appropriately marked container for re-use or disposal. Avoid excessive generation of dust.

Large Spill: Use recommended protective clothing and respiratory protection. Use shovel to reclaim material. Vacuum or scoop material into an appropriately marked container for re-use or disposal. Avoid excessive generation of dust. Spill area can be washed with water. Collect wash water for approved disposal. Prevent runoff from entering storm sewers and ditches, which lead to natural waterways.

Waste Disposal Method: Material which cannot be reclaimed can be land filled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Handling and Storage:

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage: Material should be kept dry until use. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage: Store dry at ambient temperature away from food and beverages, excessive heat or flame sources (furnace, kilns, boilers etc.). Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Handling: Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of dust. Avoid getting in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with moisture. Re-seal bag immediately after use.

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Storage Temperature (Min/Max): Ambient/50°C (122°F)
Shelf Life: Unlimited in closed container
Special Sensitivity: Excessive heat and strong oxidizers such as chlorates, Bromates and nitrates.
Other Precautions: Keep containers sealed to prevent contamination

VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

Engineering Controls: Maintain air levels below the recommended exposure limit using exhaust ventilation If necessary.

Respiratory Protection: Work ambient dust concentrations should be monitored and if the recommended exposure limit is exceeded, wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved dust mask

Ventilation: Not required

Protective Gloves: Rubber gloves

Protective Glasses: Safety glasses or goggles

Skin: Body-covering clothing. Rubber, plastic, leather or cloth gloves are suggested to facilitate personal hygiene.

Work/Hygiene Practices: Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating.

Other: Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of hazardous chemicals.

Disposal Considerations:

Material which cannot be re-used should be disposed in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations at a n authorized site. This product when discarded as sold is not a RCRA hazardous waste. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.
(40CFR 261.20-24)

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